



The TNA NEWS



Mrs. Marion Russell
R. H. 3
Sidney, Ohio 45365

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
of
TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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TNA NEWS

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Founded 1960

Incorporated under Texas laws 1960

Vol. VI

July, 1965

No. 7

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PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE



In glancing back over the T.N.A. roster of a few years ago, I find a number of names who are no longer members.

I wonder where we leaders of T.N.A. have failed. Surely these folks who were collectors of long standing haven't lost interest. Are we failing to give them their \$3.00 worth per year?

Perhaps different people place different values on their non-intrinsic possessions. As for myself, I feel that the new friendships I have made during my years in T.N.A. are worth more than my yearly dues.

I feel that receiving the TNA News each month and reading about the activities of my friends is worth more than my dues. Then quite often I pick up old copies of TNA News and reminisce, re-enjoying all those past pleasures which have gone by during these years. I wouldn't sell my old copies for all my past yearly dues.

I realize that some few of these dropouts don't like the present officers and governing board and some of them didn't like the past administration and some of them won't like the next one; but it does seem like we should be able to re-enlist some of the old-timers.

A number of our present officers and governors are bringing in new members like a "house afire," and this is certainly like it should be, but I wonder why we can't do a little re-selling to the dropouts and make them active again.

I don't feel that we have a thing to be ashamed of in T.N.A. On the other hand, I feel we have much to be proud of, and if we don't watch out for Bob Bridges and one or two others, T.N.A. will soon be the largest organization of its kind, excepting A.N.A. So let's all pitch in and see if we can't bring back into our fold those dropouts, so they can be proud too.



BUTTON AWARD?

Wally Gilmore would like information on a bronze piece about the size of the early large cent. One side reads: Copy of a Gold Medal Awarded to R & W Robinson For the Best Military, Naval, Sporting, & Plain Flat Buttons, 1836.

The other side reads: American

Institute, New York, with the initial "H". Pictured on the same side is presumably Liberty holding the traditional eap and pole, surrounded by an eagle, shield, spinning wheel, sailing ship and numerous other articles.

If any one has information on the above piece, please write to him at Box 74, Weslaco, Texas, 78596.



PLEASE NOTE: It has been necessary, for several reasons, to change the deadline for copy to reach the TNA News editor — so beginning in August, the new deadline will be the 5th of the month. Remember all news stories, club material and advertising copy must be in the hands of the editor by the 5th of each month. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

IF ANY OF THE ELECTED OR APPOINTED OFFICERS need postage stamps for T.N.A. business, please write direct to the treasurer, Stanford M. Kennedy, 107 Dawn-

ridge, San Antonio, requesting your needs and he will furnish you with the necessary postage.

THE TNA NEWS would like to list all permanent numismatic exhibits in the state of Texas. Please advise if your city does have one. Inquire at your local bank, library or museum. Let's see how many Texas has!

ATTENTION CLUBS: It is not too early to announce 1965 show dates and if your club plans to sponsor a coin show next year, please notify the TNA News as soon as possible.

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE

Members of the Odessa Coin Club had a very unusual experience at their last club meeting. They had all been locked up in their meeting place, First State Bank — but the vault was locked too! Took quite a while for someone to be notified to open up . . . Mrs. Homer B. Casey, San Angelo, spending a few days at Fort Worth's Six Flags Over Texas.

A lengthy article appearing in a recent issue of the Valley Evening Monitor (McAllen) described the history of the San Juanito Ranch, home of Argyle McAllen. The city of McAllen was named for his father

and grandfather. The ranch weathered the storm of "bandidos" swarming across the Rio Grande River during the early 1900's. A remodeling job has covered up the "wall to wall" bullet holes . . . Interesting story of the early days . . .

We extend our sympathy to Doris and A. I. Martin of Houston on the recent death of her sister in Shreveport, La. . .

On the sick list with heart attacks are George Mather, Corpus Christi, and Arnold Martin, Odessa . . . Edna & Ernest Marchant, Mercedes, attending a contractor's convention in Corpus Christi . . .



A NUMISMATIC SALUTE TO THE PHILIPPINES

Let's Take A Look At Philippine Money

BY BETH GEIGER,
Abilene, Texas

The Republic of the Philippines is a country of more than 7,000 islands just north of the equator in the southwest Pacific. It is natural that the money of the Philippines is becoming increasingly popular with American coin collectors since the islands were governed by the United States for almost 50 years.

The Philippines first became known to western civilization when the Portuguese explorer, Magellan, discovered them in 1521. Spain established its first permanent settlement there in 1565 and ruled until 1898. Until Queen Isabel II established a mint at Manila in 1861 the

islands had no coinage of their own. Silver crowns were imported from the republics of Spanish America and counterstamped at Manila as coin of the realm. Mexican pesos, counterstamped P.7.0 during the reign of Ferdinand VII, and Y.11 for Isabel II, were the most common coins used in the islands. Even though an order was issued in 1837 prohibiting the counterstamping of foreign coins, they circulated until 1918.

In 1861 the Royal Mint at Manila began producing gold coins in 3 denominations — 4 pesos, 2 pesos, and 1 peso. They bear the likeness of Isabel II and are inscribed "Fili-

pnas" on the reverse. Silver coins were first made at the Manila Mint in 1864. They were issued in three denominations — 50, 20 and 10 centavos de peso — and do not carry the "Filipinas" inscription. The only feature indicating that they were intended for use in the Philippines is their valuation in pesos instead of Spanish reales, pesetas, or escudos. Small denomination silver coins were also issued during the reign of Alfonso XII. The Madrid Mint made the only crown of the Philippines under Spain. Dated 1897, the obverse of this silver peso portrays Alfonso XIII as a boy and is inscribed "Islas Filipinas" on the reverse.

At the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898, United States Military Government was established in the Philippines; the United States was to guide the island country for 48 years. From 1903 until 1919 coins for the Philippines were manufactured at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. The Manila Mint resumed operations in 1920 and produced all Philippine coinage until 1941 when World War II erupted.

Silver coins were struck in denominations of one peso, 50, 20 and 10 centavos. The 5-centavo piece was

in copper-nickel and one-centavo and half-centavo pieces were made of bronze. It soon became obvious that the half centavo was too small a denomination and its manufacture for circulation was halted in 1904. However, the half centavo was included in the proof sets issued in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1908. The largest issue of proof coinage was in 1903 when 2558 sets were made. Therefore, the sets are quite expensive. The reverse of the Territorial coins is inscribed "United States of America" and features a United States shield.

As a step toward independence, the Philippine Commonwealth was created in 1935. In 1936 the Manila Mint made a set of three silver coins to commemorate this event. Two types of Pesos were made — one portraying President Roosevelt of the U.S.A. and President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, the other honoring Governor-General Murphy and President Quezon. Only 10,000 each of the pesos were struck, and 20,000 50 centavos bearing facing busts of Murphy and Quezon were struck. The coat-of-arms of the Philippine Commonwealth with the inscription "United States of America" appears on the reverse of all Com-



Prior to establishment of the Manila Mint in 1861, foreign coins circulated in the Islands counter-stamped with a crowned Y.H. for Spain's Queen Isabel II.



Dated 1897, this is the only crown of the Philippines under Spain. It was coined at the Madrid Mint, and shows the young head of Alfonso XIII.

monwealth coins.

The Japanese invaded the Philippines on December 8, 1941, and occupied the country for almost three years. Early in 1942 it became apparent that Japanese occupation was imminent and as much of the Philippine Treasury as possible was shipped to the United States. But millions of pesos were stored as reserve backing for the Silver Certificates and Treasury Certificates in circulation, and it was impossible to get rid of all the silver. Almost 16 million pesos were dumped into the sea near Corregidor to avoid capture by the Japanese. Salvage operations began at the end of World War II and by 1958 all but 5 million pieces had been recovered. Most of the salvaged pesos are badly corroded from years of submersion in salt water.

During the war the Philippines experienced an acute silver shortage, and Guerrilla currency came into being. This paper money was issued by provinces, municipalities, and various units of the United States Army. The Japanese issued paper money in denominations from one centavo to one thousand pesos but the Filipinos had little respect for

the Japanese currency and called it "Mickey Mouse Money." They preferred to use the Guerrilla currency to transact their business even though the possession of it was punishable by death.

Guerrilla currency is a fascinating series for numismatics. It was issued by many different agencies, on all types of paper, and in denominations from five centavos to five hundred pesos. Neil Shafer, an authority on Philippine numismatics, has recently warned collectors that some unscrupulous individuals in this country are now reprinting Guerrilla notes and selling them as genuine. No Philippine coins were struck during the Japanese occupation, and in 1944-45 badly-needed coins for the Philippines were struck by the three United States Mints. The Manila Mint had been destroyed by Japanese bombs.

From the beginning, the United States tried to prepare the islands for eventual independence. When the Commonwealth was formed in 1935 the common aim of Americans and Filipinos was full independence for the Philippines. General Douglas MacArthur announced the complete liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese on July 5, 1945. Exactly one year later, on July 4,



The commemorative peso and 50 centavos were the first silver coins issued by the Republic of the Philippines and honored Gen. Douglas MacArthur. They were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1947.



Dr. Jose Rizal, who led the Filipinos in their first bid for freedom in the 1890's, is depicted on the 1961 commemorative peso and fifty centavos issued by the Philippines.

1946, the Republic of the Philippines was born.

It was a tribute to both the United States and General MacArthur that the first coins authorized by the new Republic were two silver coins, one peso and fifty centavos, honoring General MacArthur, "Defender and Liberator of the Philippines." 100,000 pesos and 200,000 fifty centavos were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1947.

The Manila Mint began striking coins for the Republic in 1958. The obverses adopted by the United States in 1903 are still used. The reverse features the coat-of-arms of the Republic of the Philippines and is inscribed "Central Bank of the Philippines." In 1961, one peso and fifty centavos commemoratives were issued honoring Dr. Jose Rizal, "The Great Malayan," who led the Filipinos in their first bid for freedom in the 1890's. It has been announced that on July 4, 1965, silver commemoratives will be issued honoring heroes Andres Bonifacio and Apolinario Mabini, and 100,000 each of the crowns have reportedly been

struck by the Royal Mint of England.

The fortunes of the United States and the Philippines have been closely linked for a long time; the feeling of respect between the two countries is strong and abiding. American collectors find Philippine money a real challenge because the numismatic history of the islands is truly exciting. Consider these facts:

Philippine money has been sold as bullion, destroyed in war, dumped into the sea, and melted by the millions. Before the people had coins of their own, they "adopted coins of other countries and branded them with their counterstamps. Rising silver prices caused 91% of the silver coins dated 1903-1906 to be melted and re-coined. Guerrilla currency was printed on grades of paper ranging from plain bond to the backs of tax receipts. The "Mickey Mouse Money" was overprinted and used by the Psychological Warfare Branch of the U. S. Army for propaganda purposes toward the end of World War II. At the end of the war one entire series of Treasury Certificates was overprinted with the word "VICTORY." From 1913-1930 special coins were made for the patients of the Leper Colony on Culion Island for fear that the regular coins might be contaminated by those afflicted with the disease. All this—and regular money too!!! Does any other country offer more variety to numismatists?

(BIBLIOGRAPHY - United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands, by Neil Shafer; A Guide Book of Philippine Paper Money, Shafer; A Catalog of Modern World Coins, by R. S. Yeoman; Coin World issue of May 26, 1965.)



An entire series of U.S. Treasury Certificates was overprinted with the word "Victory" and circulated throughout the Philippine Islands at the close of World War II.

LEPER COLONY MONEY

BY EDNA MARCHANT,
Mercedes, Texas

"Leper money" is included in United States Territorial coinage for the Philippine Islands. These special coins were minted from 1913 to 1930 so that leper inmates would have a separate coinage for health reasons.

In 1925, The Philippine Health Service issued a set of regulations concerning the use and restriction of these coins. Money transactions between lepers and non-lepers for commercial activities were to be controlled by disbursing officers, and all coins, regular and special currency in the hands of those for whom it was not intended, were to be exchanged. Further use was punishable by a fine of not more than 15 pesos, or imprisonment not to exceed one month, or both.

There are not many of these coins, and sets are difficult to put together, but they make a most unusual collection, and their history is a part of ours. Not too much material is available on the "leper coins" and most of my information was taken from an article written by Neil Shafer.

In 1906, the Department of Public Health of the Philippines established an isolation colony known as Culion Reservation, on Culion Island in the province of Palawan, west and south of Manila. Its inhabitants are gathered from all parts of the archipelago and are kept at government expense. The local government, as a municipality, is administered by the lepers themselves, who so far as possible, live a normal village life.

During 1926, the Director of Health received permission for the leper inmates of the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila to also use the "leper coins." It will be noted that in 1930, the legend on the coin reads

"Leper Colonies and Stations."

The first coins issued in 1913 were produced by a private firm in Manila, Frank and Co., since the Manila mint was not open at this time. They were made of aluminum and had no mint mark. The inscription on the obverse was "Culion Leper Colony - Philippine Islands" and included the value. The reverse bore the inscription "Bureau of Health," the symbol, Caduceus, and the date. This group included the 1/2, 1, 5, 10, and 20 centavos and the one peso.

A second issue was minted in 1920 of aluminum at the Manila mint, which was being readied for re-opening, with the same design. Only the 10 and 20 centavos and one peso pieces were made. The deterioration of the aluminum coins in the tropical climate was so noticeable, that copper-nickel was used thereafter.

In 1922, the Manila mint issued 8,280 one peso pieces and 10,155 20 centavos. The design was the same as the 1913 issues, but an incuse monogram PM on the obverse appeared in the center for the Philippine mint.

By 1925, the Philippine government was fairly well in the hands of Filipino leaders and as the Manila mint was now re-established, the design of coinage for the Leper Colony changed. A one peso coin was issued with a portrait, on the obverse, of Jose Rizal but with the same legend. Rizal was a Filipino patriot and martyr who was killed by the Spanish in 1896. The seal of the Philippine Health Service appeared on the reverse, with the inscription, date and value.

In 1927, one and five centavo coins were issued, each with a bust

portrait — the five centavos with Rizal; the one centavo portrayed Apolinario Mabini, a leader of the Revolution. The reverse was the same as the 1925 issue. The 1927 centavo was made from two different dies. The first die was well executed and carried the legend "For a Healthy Nation" on the ribbon under the seal on the reverse and showed two buttons on Mabini's coat on the obverse. This die broke soon after striking began. The second die was weaker and had no legend printed on the ribbon and showed only one button on Mabini's coat.

In 1930, the sixth and last issue of "leper coins" was struck at the Manila mint, with mint mark, that was inscribed on the obverse with "Leper Colonies and Stations." The one centavo portrayed Rizal and the ten centavos portrayed Andres Bonifacio, a hero of the Philippine Revolution. The Public Health Service seal was replaced with the numerical value and the additional words "Leper Coin" were added to the inscription on the reverse. The quantities minted at this time were unofficially reported.

Modern medicine and knowledge of leprosy revealed that this dreaded disease need no longer be so loathsome to man and the quarantine for infection was reduced. Modern techniques and sanitation made the issuing of separate coinage no longer necessary. These coins gradually found their way into general circulation and can be secured for a type set for collectors.

Culion Leper Colony was not immune to coin shortages though. Emergency scripts were issued during 1942 in the early part of World War II as the island was cut off from the central government when the Japanese occupied the Philippines.

It was necessary to issue emer-

FOREIGN COINS IN U. S.

In the 1860 annual report, James Ross Snowden, director of the mint, comments on foreign coins circulating in the United States:

"Prior to the passage of the Act of February 21, 1857, a large portion of the circulation of silver coins consisted of the Spanish and Mexican fractions of the dollar. One of the objects of that law was to retire these coins from circulation. This has been in a great measure attained. They have ceased to circulate in most of the States of the Union, and are rapidly disappearing from such distant parts of our country where they are tolerated. Our circulation is rid of a foreign currency, which interferes with our own excellent system of decimal coinage and accounts.

"It is to be hoped, that this reform in our circulation will lead people to adopt the language of our system, and abandon terms which are absurd, and would be ridiculous if they were not so common. I refer especially to the term "shilling" which never had a place in our coinage, and was variable as a term of account in different localities during our colonial existence."

gency money to pay the doctors and employees and buy needed supplies. The script was mimeographed on blue and pink paper in denominations of 1, 5 and 20 pesos and 1, 5, 20 and 50 centavos. They were serially numbered. The pieces were water-proofed with paraffin. They were used only a few months during 1942 until Japanese occupation currency was circulated within the colony.

The notes were redeemed by the Philippine government following the liberation.

Third in a series written by V. J. Van Cleave,
Richardson, Texas, especially for the TNA
News on the background, history and function
of the seven United States Mints.

Philadelphia Mint

First U. S.

Public Structure

Coin enthusiasts can feel a faint glow of pride in the realization that the very first building erected by the government of the fledgling United States of America was one to house a mint. Why did the new nation attach such importance to the striking of coins?

The "have nots" left Europe to better their lots in the New World but the "haves" lacked this incentive. Consequently many of those coming to the colonies had few worldly goods and even less money. In the first stages of colonization, this mattered little as most settlers were virtually self-sufficient farmers and barter provided items which they could grow, make or shoot.

One widely used medium of exchange, it was legal tender in Massachusetts Colony for small sums, was wampum. White beads made of mussel shell had a value of one-eighth penny, with the black one rated at one-fourth penny. The beads had holes drilled in them for stringing. The drilling of the holes was the labor which gave the wampum value. America's first inflation took place when the settler's superior tools enabled him to drill the holes with much less labor.

As population in the colonies rose, trade increased and so did the need

for metallic currency. The mother countries of France, England and Spain were in no position to satisfy these needs, beset as they were with wars and internal problems, not to mention the activities of coin clippers and counterfeiters. The colonies had to make do with a hodge podge of foreign coins, tokens issued by merchants, beaver pelts, tobacco, etc. Payment for goods imported from Europe and an unfavorable balance of trade kept the quantity of coins circulating in the colonies at a low level.

Virginia was the only colony granted the right of coinage in its charter, but was not known to have done so. In desperation, Massachusetts took advantage of the turmoil in England caused by the execution of Charles I and the coming to power of Oliver Cromwell to strike a series of coins illegally—the famous tree series (Pine Tree shilling, etc.) The legal existence of the Boston mint came to an end in 1682 after thirty years of operation.

The first truly American copper coin was the Higley threepence, produced in 1737 and 1739. Higley owned a marginal copper mine which was unprofitable until he used that legendary Yankee ingenuity and started

turning out coins instead of ingots.

For a fuller appreciation of the problems in those days, imagine yourself an eighteenth century storekeeper. A customer makes a purchase and offer you a piece of eight in payment. In the till you have a couple of worn French coins, an English penny, and a clipped Dutch ducat. What would be the correct change to give him? What if he won't accept the worn or clipped coins at their supposed value? Or what if you have no change at all? Perhaps this is when you originate the "hard sell" so you won't have to give any change!

Or, as was actually done, you might take a hammer and chisel and cut the Spanish dollar into "bits" and give him part of his own coin back! Cutting the eight real into eight parts gave you eight bits, a quarter of the coin was two bits and a half was four bits. So these expressions entered our language.

Then imagine the problems involved in keeping your books. All the different coins had to be converted into shillings and to compound the confusion, each of the thirteen colonies had a different value for the shilling.

So we see why the colonies, upon gaining their independence, were so anxious to produce coins for practical reasons, aside from others such as a desire to express their new found sovereignty!

While loosely joined together under the Articles of Confederation (1778-1788), the states were given the right to strike coins and many of them did so. At the same time, the first coins were issued under the authority of the U.S.A. These were theugio cents struck under private contracts.

Throughout this period there were a number of problems to be solved such as: The ratio of value between gold and silver? (Hamilton's sugges-

tion of 15:1 was adopted.) The unit of currency to be used? (The dollar won out because of the familiarity with the Spanish milled dollar and the advantages of the decimal system urged by Thomas Jefferson.) Should coins be struck by contract or by a government-owned mint? (The latter was approved by Congress in 1782, but that body continued to debate the matter for years.)

After adoption of the Constitution in 1787 and its ratification in 1788, the new country was on a firmer basis and 1792 saw the passage of enabling legislation for a national mint. David Rittenhouse, philosopher and scientist, was appointed its first director. He located a piece of property on Seventh Street in Philadelphia which he considered suitable and it was purchased after the approval of Jefferson and George Washington.

There were three buildings on the ground, evidently a house and two outbuildings. They had been used as a distillery and one asset was a horse mill which was used later to provide power for the mint's rolling mill. A three story brick building was built and these structures housed the mint operations.

Metal was scarce and it is felt, with some evidence to substantiate the belief, that part of Martha Washington's silverware was used to strike the first coins—half dismes of 1792, dime being an archaic expression which meant tenth. The next year, 1793, saw the minting of copper cents and half cents exclusively. Metal for these coins came from pots and pans, nails, spikes, hoops formerly used to secure French casks, etc. The Washington family again responded to the call, this time an excellent tea kettle and two pairs of tongs.

The coins were struck by screw-type coin presses imported from

England and operated by hand. The average pay was one dollar and twenty-five cents per eleven hour day for the press operators, who reported for work at 5 a.m. during the summer and 7 a.m. during the winter. Yellow fever was so prevalent that for several years mint operations were suspended during the summer.

Many regarded the mint as a failure and wanted the operations delivered over to private firms. One incidental result of the controversy was the filing of an invoice listing the assets of the mint near the turn of the century. Elias Boudinot, then Director of the Mint, was a close friend of Washington and an outstanding patriot who served as president of the Congress and in that capacity signed the peace treaty with England.

Part of this revealing invoice is listed below:

Two lots on Seventh Street, between Market and Arch Streets, 20 feet on Seventh and extending back about 100 feet, with a dwelling house on the North lot, and a shell of a house on the South lot, which last lot widens on the rear to about 60 feet, on which the stable stands. These lots pay a ground rent of \$27.50 per annum.

A lot on Sugar Alley, at the rear of the above, 20 ft. front on the alley and about 100 ft. deep.

A frame building improved for a large furnace, in the common at the North end of Sixth Street, of little value, the ground being merely loaned to us.

As to personal estate, this consists wholly of—

The copper planchets on hand, amounting to about 22 tons.

Three horses, good for little but the use of the Mint.

The machinery of the Mint, of no value but for the use of the mint.

Five striking presses with mach-

inery.

Three cutting presses.

One milling machine.

Five pairs of rollers, great and small.

One drawing machine.

Three pairs of smith's bellows.

A set of blacksmith's tools . . .

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from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Box 74, Weslaco, Texas 78596

The new column "Reviewing" begins this month with Louis Goodwin giving a little "inside story" of a few books available through the T.N.A. Library. If you are interested in the subjects reviewed, please ask for them and they will be promptly sent; and you may keep them for one month before returning them.

The film "A Trip Through The Denver Mint" is scheduled for showing through July 12. If your club wishes to show this film at one of the club meetings, please let us know and arrangements will be made.

Cash Donations:

\$5 — Lester L. Edmonds, Waco.

\$5 — Hirsh Schwartz, Schulenberg, in memory of Homer B. Casey.

\$9 — Liberty Coin Club, Corpus Christi, in memory of Roy L. Gilmore.

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The first coinage of the new Republic of the Philippines in 1946, was a set of two silver coins dated 1947 commemorating the liberation of that country from Japanese occupation forces in 1944. General Douglas MacArthur was depicted on the coins designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, wife of James Earle Fraser, designer of the Buffalo nickel.

THE GREAT HOBBY - Part Two of a talk given by Mrs. Margo Russell, Sidney, Ohio, at the T.N.A. convention educational forum held in Corpus Christi. Part one appeared in the June Issue of the TNA News.

Which brings us to—

THE FUTURE: I am told the Philadelphia Mint has stopped striking half dollars. This could be routine, and the presses may be needed for manufacture of lesser denominations. Or it could be a measure to save silver—the halves disappear anyway.

I am told that 500,000 of the new pattern coins have been struck, but a committee of Mint workers and officials stand around to destroy them on the spot.

Will the Mint distinguish new coins from the old as they have done in the past with variety in design or Mintmarks, etc.? Will we get 1965 coins — will the date be the distinguishing factor? Or does the Treasury want the new coins to be set apart? Will they weigh exactly the same? Will Congress re-open the San Francisco Mint for coinage manufacture at the same time it passes the new coinage bill? I don't know — I can only surmise, like the rest of you.

I am anxious to learn more about the surprise appointment to the Secretary of the Treasury post — Henry H. Fowler. He certainly brings experience to the job because of his prior Treasury service. However, he worked in the areas of economics rather than in that of the monetary. We are told he will move cautiously, and check in advance the sentiment of the business and financial community.

We are told he is friendly, courtly and enjoys excellent personal relations with Treasury people and Capi-



MRS. MARGO RUSSELL

tol Hill lawmakers.

You may like to know that we often heard the name of Amon Carter, Jr. as a possibility for this post. You may not know that Donald Cook, president of the American Electric Power Co., who turned down the post, is an ardent coin collector!

This I do know: The Treasury is facing some difficult months ahead. As one man put it: "They're damned if they do (remove silver) and damned if they don't."

What will happen, I don't know.

We have heard we will have a laminated coin of a silver skin and copper interior, a coin that will use about 60 per cent less silver, but will still look like our present dimes.

quarters and half dollars and would function perfectly in coin machine slub rejectors as now designed.

We have heard there might be a laminated coin made of cupro-nickel, the same alloy used in today's nickels, skin and, for example, a copper core. This could, we are told, hold up in coin machines and not be rejected as a slug.

There could be coins of a silver alloy greatly diminished from the present 90 per cent silver in dimes, quarters and half dollars, perhaps 10 per cent silver and 90 per cent common metal. We have heard silver would be dropped entirely from the dime and quarter, and reduced greatly in the half dollar.

We do not believe there will be a silver dollar as we know it today—we understand the Treasury has postponed striking of the 45 million authorized by Congress until after Congress decides coinage content. We know the budget people and the government operations committee would like to see resumption of proof coin manufacture as soon as the shortage of coins is over—they don't like to lose the revenue!

We must make progress in the solution of two great problems in our hobby—robberies and counterfeits. I know robberies are uppermost in your mind, in light of the recent Covill loss. If an authentication laboratory and photographic identification service will be established by a national organization, this will thwart burglary loss to some extent because the material will be pedigreed and difficult to re-sell by morthodox persons.

We have just finished a project, working with a special agent of the American Insurance Association. They are studying the coin robbery situation with great interest because of the tremendous increase in payments they have been forced to make

on coin losses. The FBI, in turn, informed by Coin World of this private study, is now in touch with the A.I.A. Maybe something will come of it.

Incidentally, if you have a coin theft of \$5,000 or more, it is an FBI matter because it is presumed material of this scope will be sold out of the state.

Counterfeits? I wish you could have heard Eric Newman, John Ford Jr. and Don Taxay in Chicago. This will be a critical problem in our hobby if we don't band together now, at once. Please read carefully what these three men have to say about the problem in Coin World. We carried the first of the stories in the March 24 issue, and we'll be printing more of the talks very soon.

Knowledgeable dealers with conscience are among our most powerful weapons in this business of robberies and counterfeits. One of the most famous collections of Vermont material, housed in a Bennington Museum, was stolen last week. When it was offered to a knowledgeable Boston dealer within a few short hours, he recognized the material and alerted the police. They moved in and picked up the suspect.

Another future consideration that might affect our hobby is the fact that there may be closer government watch on us, especially on those who are known to keep large amounts of coins. There may be a request for legislation, asking for controls on hoarding and melting of coins to accompany the change in coinage—but how could a hoarding ban be enforced?

What about the future of conventions and shows in our hobby—our Coin World calendar gets longer and longer. One big dealer says dealers are complaining, that conventions are not as good from a dealers' sales standpoint as they were five years

ago. He was not basing his opinion on such a show as we have here this week-end, our compliments, Joe Davis!

Q. David Bowers in his Empire Investors Report says name dealers are cutting their travel itinerary because sales are down, and expenses are up. He also cites increasing friction between convention officials and dealers.

The future may bring even more careful inspection of our hobby by the Securities Exchange Commission.

Just before I left Ohio, we reached three major decisions at Coin World for the protection of the collector:

1. We will not accept advertising copies of numismatic material manufactured after 1880. The Texas Numismatic Association was one of the first groups to take action in this area.

2. We will not advertise foreign proof coins as "proof" if they are not proofs as we know a contemporary proof coin in the United States.

3. We will not accept advertisement for "futures" in numismatic material. Last year's U. S. Proof set debacle, the Cyprus manufacture delay and the 1965 Canadian proof-like set problems demonstrated this type of advertising is not good for the hobby.

There are many, many things in the future of our wonderful hobby that are positive, rather than negative. The caliber of books, for example, these days demonstrate and reflect the elevation of our hobby to another plateau.

At Coin World we are bound the future must bring the best to the collector! This is our publishing philosophy, this is why we, like one of our early predecessors, are "fearless." But we are not totally independent. We belong to the coin collectors of

America.

To fulfill the gypsy game we started to play, there will be great and interesting days ahead — things will happen — some of them we expect, some of them we do not.

It is our wish that the hobby continue upward as an intellectual, pleasurable pursuit—whether it helps a school boy with his reading or his geography, or a space scientist, or a senior citizen escape boredom.

We wish the collector would make full use of all means and ways to become more knowledgeable. We wish for you, our dear Texas friends, the best of everything in our great hobby!

And last, the memory of all those wicked ancient women Frank O'Sullivan described to us remain with us from today's luncheon. I would like to tell you about my favorite piece—a medal by Loos, struck in the 1700s. It depicts a woman engrossed in her household affairs.

The legend, in German, translates into a philosophy every woman should adopt and be proud to fulfill the role. It reads: "The virtuous honorable woman spins and weaves Heavenly roses to earthbound lives and binds the love in a band of happiness."

And, in closing, may I dedicate a little passage to my two good friends in the room who are collectors of Indian artifacts, also — E. H. Brooks and S. W. Freeman.

This little vignette is called "Butterfly Wings."

On the western prairies in the old frontier days, fleetness of foot was a highly prized skill among the native Indians. Not only did swift running win honors in tribal games, but it was a proven asset in the Indian way of life.

Young boys, eager to attain speed and endurance, asked the older men

(Continued on Page 33)

EIGHT REALES OF REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO -

Part Two of a talk given by Clyde Hubbard, Mexico, at the T.N.A. convention educational forum held recently in Corpus Christi. Part One appeared in the June issue of the TNA News.

At the beginning I mentioned that Mexican money travelled extensively during colonial times. The Republican pieces of Mexico became the substitute for the colonial pieces and both were used legally in the U.S. until 1857. In 1830, the U.S. mint reported that over 60% of the coins in circulation at that time were foreign coins. We can be sure that a large part of the foreign coins were from Mexico. If you are curious about this phase of numismatics I highly recommend a book recently published by authors Schilke and Solomon titled AMERICA'S FOREIGN COINS. All of the crown size pieces and all gold pieces that circulated legally in the U.S. are illustrated in the book.



CLYDE HUBBARD

Mexican pieces of eight supplied the commercial needs of China, the Philippines and other Far Eastern countries before they had their own complete coinage. Republican Eight Reales used in the Philippines were first countermarked with royal signs to remove the taint of republicanism. Spain did not recognize Mexico's independence until some time in the 1830's. Exchange houses in China, Japan, Formosa, etc., countermarked coins with their own private chop marks but for a different reason. Counterfeiting was a common practice and the chops certified that coins were genuine.

The fact that numerous counterfeits were made is evidenced by the appearance, in 1845, of an illustrated book of dollars by J. L. Riddell. Dozens of counterfeit Mexican Eight

Reales pieces were illustrated and classified by fineness, weight and general appearance.

Mexico exported great quantities of coins. The total mintage of Mexico from the fiscal year 1877-1878 through the fiscal year 1890-1891 was 347 million pesos. During the same period Mexico exported 275 millions of pesos in silver coins. In other words, almost 80% of the coinage of this period was exported.

Mexico's pieces of Eight were able to compete successfully in the Far East with the trade dollars of the U.S., Great Britain and France. We know from the fate of the U.S. trade dollar that the Orientals preferred

Mexican silver so long as it was in the form of the familiar Eight Reales.

In 1869, Mexico started to convert its money completely to the decimal system by introducing the one peso balance scale and pieces of 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 centavos. The new style peso met with disfavor in the Far East and was not made after 1873. The preference for coins of the Eight Reales design forced the Mexican government to revert to this coinage, although it continued to use the decimal system for all other coins minted. The full changeover to the decimal system was not accomplished until 1898, at which time the Eight Reales was finally dropped and the 1 Peso came to stay.

The other interruption in the striking of Eight Reales was the period from 1864 to 1867 which was the time of Maximilian's reign.

In spite of these interruptions we still have every year from 1823 to 1897 represented by an Eight Reales piece from some mint. In the first instance the Empire never completely extinguished the Republic and the mints in the northern part of Mexico continued to strike pieces with the legend REPUBLICA MEXICANA. In the second instance which was the period of the balance scale pesos, the mints of Alamos and Hermosillo continued to strike Eight Reales. Balance scale pesos were never struck in these two mints.

All of the branch mints were leased for several years at a time to private individuals or companies. The central government was always in urgent need of ready cash and this fact served to perpetuate the lease system for a long time. The last branch mint was finally closed in 1905. Since that time all coinage in Mexico has been done in the Mexico City mint, operated directly by the government.

By far the best and most complete work on the history and op-

eration of the Mexican mints is the Numismatic History of Mexico in Spanish by Dr. Pradeau. Dr. Pradeau's book provides a wealth of information on all aspects of the Republican coinage, and is well worth your time even though your Spanish might not be completely fluent.

The best listing of Eight Reales coins is still Henry Christensen's 1958 Sale Catalog entitled "The Silver Dollars of Independent Mexico." About 15 or 20 of the coins listed do not exist or were found to be counterfeit. Another 15 or 20 coins that have turned up since 1958 complete the list.

For several months COIN WORLD ran an extensive listing of price trends of the Republican Eight Reales. The big problem posed by such listing is that some of the rare pieces have never been offered for sale in recent years. Generally speaking I found that the prices listed for coins after 1880 were high and that prices for coins before 1870 were low, particularly for the lower grades of condition.

I have purposely avoided going into detail about varieties to be found in this series. Before closing, I will mention two that I consider unusual. One is a piece dated 1810 with assayer's initials MH. It was struck in Mexico City in 1887 as a trial piece. Another is an Eight Reales of Durango Mint dated 1848, with initials BGY in the rays around the liberty cap. The initials stand for Bernardo Georgy who was the mint concessionaire. He wanted to distinguish his product from the inferior work done by his predecessor. The Mexico mint authorities objected and the offending initials disappeared in the following year.

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Trade tokens were issued in the Philippine Islands when there was a shortage of coinage.

NUMISMATIC PRIMER —

the collection of medieval coins . . .

Reprinted From "The Turtle," Official
Publication of Ancient Coin Club of America

Perhaps the most frightening aspect of ancient or medieval coins to the beginner is the vast number of types and places of issue. Until some order is introduced, the very mass of material in itself seems an unsurmountable barrier. The looming question is always, "How do I begin a collection of ancient or of medieval coins?"

In keeping with the medieval aspect of this issue the "primer" suggests ways to begin a collection of medieval coins.

The period which is roughly termed "Medieval" can, depending on one's point of view, be regarded as spanning anywhere from the 5th through the 15th centuries. As can be expected, if one were to place a coin of the 5th century next to a coin of the 15th, even if they come from the same geographical area, a great difference would be noticed in style, fabric and artistry. The coins, even of a single area, like everything else in human life, may be said to evolve. Thus the first possibility of a collection specialty would be the coins of a geographical area assembled in a chronological manner.

A second category would be a collection of coins taken over a large area, but within narrow time limits.

Both of these methods have a great deal to teach. By collecting coins of a locality over a period of time, the numismatist is able to trace much of the economic and cultural development of a people. By having his collection coincide with a study of the history of his chosen area, much light can be cast in two ways. The history will enable the collector to place his coins in their proper con-

text, while the coins will serve to illuminate the people about whom he is studying.

When the coins of many different areas, but all lying within close chronological limits, are studied, a great deal is learned about the different peoples of a given era. Comparisons can be drawn, and much can be learned about the differences of economic and cultural life that could and often did exist.

These two methods of building a collection derive from archaeological and historical science. They are referred to as the horizontal and vertical approaches. Many collectors combine these two approaches.

For example, one collector began with the early Norman coins of England. In building this collection he went vertically by collecting coins of the late Anglo-Saxon period, which had preceded the Norman conquest of England. He went horizontally by collecting coins of France which were contemporary with his English coins. As he assembled his collection he was able to trace both the French and Anglo-Saxon influences upon the coins in which he had begun his specialty. As his collection approached a degree of completeness, he went further down into the era of the Plantagenet kings of England, tracing the evolution of these coins from their predecessors.

The beginner does not, in selecting one or both of these methods, have to set his goal too high. If he elects to stay within a given time, he can begin by accumulating the coins of perhaps two or three areas, and later as his collection grows he may expand into a larger geograph-

ical area. Again, rather than attempt to collect coins covering a span of many centuries, should it be decided to collect coins chronologically, it is better to pick a given century and work forward and backward from that point.

These two basic methods of collecting then are the orientation that the beginner should accept as he starts to assemble his coins. What remains is to pick a particular area or time or both which seems to be the most interesting. Here it is a matter of individual taste. Some people are fascinated with the Barbarians, others with the Crusaders.

Many collectors have turned to the coins of England while others prefer France or Germany. Venice is enchanting, not only for her lagoons, but also for the wealth of coins that were emitted from her mint when she was the undisputed mistress of trade. The rise of the Papacy provides another collection possibility.

One collector specializes in the coins of Scandinavia. He himself is of Scandinavian descent, and he begins his collection with the medieval coins which illuminate many of the events that occurred in Scandinavia; they provide much material for superb displays, and he can discuss his coins with interest for hours.

Another collector has begun with the late 4th century Roman Imperial coins and then developed his collection chronologically in the East and in the West. His coins thus trace the gradual divergence of Byzantine coins from the Barbarian issues of the West and of both types from their common source.

Not to be overlooked are coins collected from the artistic point of view. Coins can again be collected horizontally to illustrate varying art forms, or more often collected vertically to trace the evolution of art. It should never be forgotten that

until the reducing machine and the high speed coinage presses of modern times removed artistry from coins that each coin in a collection represents the production of a skilled artisan and engraver. Nothing could be more illustrative of how coins reflect art as a whole than to accumulate a chronological group and compare them with other art productions of the same period.

Coins can also be assembled in collections which illustrate types. Buildings, personifications, animate objects and coats of arms are examples. We have seen collections which trace the rise and decline of noble families through the coins which were struck. We have seen coins that show representations of birds or animals ranging from early Greece to modern times.

Only imagination and taste can limit a collection, and indeed, a collection should reflect the interests of the collector. The best advice is to begin modestly. There is much joy in building a collection slowly, searching catalogs and advertisements for desirable items, and savoring each acquisition with much delight.

A final word of advice: all coins are available. The mere fact that they are not often advertised is much more a mirror of a lack of demand rather than a lack of material. Consequently, a person of limited means can build a splendid collection in his chosen area. Patience is most rewarding. It can be a source of amazement and many new contacts and friendships to seek out particular types of coins. The best test of any collection is the new horizon it opens upon our staid workaday world.

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**See you at the ANA Convention
Houston - August 25-28**

Gallery Of Coins — Part 7

THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES AND ITS COINAGE — PART I — BY THE EDITOR

The coin collector who divorces himself from an arid series of dates soon discovers that much of his pleasure derives from knowledge of the historical background of the series which holds his interest. But there is something more to it than just pleasure. If he is to understand his coins he must know something of the countries which issued them. There can be no better example of this obvious truth than that presented by the numerical designations of two of the Kings of Naples.

Most collectors, familiar with the normal run of sovereigns, as represented by those of England, the Georges I, II, III and IV, are likely to be taken aback when they discover that Ferdinand IV was also Ferdinand III until he suddenly became Ferdinand I, while his grandson followed as Ferdinand II instead of being numbered Ferdinand V or IV, as the case might have been.

We as Americans, are slowly becoming aware that there are complications in our own national past which we comfortably assumed had all been settled a century ago. The echoes of the Civil War have suddenly exploded on the national political scene in a most disconcerting way. What were assumed to have been dead issues to be read about in our school and university history courses suddenly have an immediate relevance. By a curious historical parallel, modern Italy was also put together as a united country one hundred years ago.

The process, called the "Risor-

gimento," was marked by a great outburst of popular and patriotic emotion, but was not accomplished without force of arms and much useless destruction. While the Italian Peninsula may appear rather small and compact in comparison to the vast areas of our own country, there are great historical and linguistic differences between many of the component parts. We must remember that Italy was a geographical expression for over a thousand years.

The regional differences that marked the old Italian states were not wiped out in the ten years between 1860 and 1870 when the political Unification was accomplished. They have not been entirely eliminated to this day, as the discerning tourists will quickly note if he uses both his education and intelligence, and spends more than two days in Rome, one in Florence and two more in Venice, the way the guide-book recommends. The contrast will be even sharper if the tourist gives himself a reasonable amount of time in southern Italy, the area that was once the "Regno" — the Kingdom of Naples, or the two Sicilies, as it later became.

My own first approach to Italy, while not exactly of my choosing, in retrospect has much to recommend it. It was on July 10, 1943, that the destroyer in which I was then serving crept close to the shores of Sicily under cover of comforting darkness. There were no old guidebooks or Travel Agents on board to tell me about the only things about Italy

worth seeing could be conveniently lumped under the general heading of "Renaissance Art" and very little of it was to be found south of Rome. In any case, we were more concerned about military potential of the German coastal artillery at the time.

After a slight unpleasantness in Palermo harbor a few weeks later, deliberately created by the German Luftwaffe for our discomfort, I left Italy for a while. When I returned a year or so later, it was still with an open mind uncluttered by someone else's capsulized ideas about what could be found of interest in that country. By great good fortune I was deposited at the Capodichino Airport at Naples, destined to spend several months there and in Sicily.

It is difficult in Naples to avoid knowing that you are in the capital of a Kingdom that once comprised a full third of the Italian peninsula. As I bounded along in a jeep down the old road from the airport into the city on a hot dusty morning delightedly aware of new sights, sounds and smells, my attention was almost forcibly directed to an architectural wonder. There, hard by the Piazza Carlo III, was a colossal building — a veritable palace, low in proportion to its great length and of plainly 18th century construction. It was not a palace, but a "Poor House," the *Albergo dei Poveri*, built by Charles of Bourbon to provide a home for the aged and indigent.

The South had experienced, but not enjoyed, one of the most complicated political histories of any area in Europe. For a millenium, Normans, Angevins, Arragonese, and finally the Spaniards had occupied, ruled, milked and looted Naples. The Kings of Spain, and the Viceroys, had enjoyed the profits for the longest period of time, in the 16th and 17th centuries. All left some marks and monuments behind them, with

the Spanish mark the longest and most enduring.

Visitors to Naples today will make the acquaintance of one of principal streets in the city, officially known as the Via Roma. But this Via Roma is a little like "The Avenue of the Americas" in New York. Call it what the city Fathers will, it is still 6th Avenue. So the Via Roma remains "The Toledo" to the Neapolitans, named after its founder the great Don Pedro de Toledo, Viceroy of the Emperor Charles V, who built it in the middle of the 16th century.

Throughout all these centuries the South had been a political plaything of the European Powers. It was not until the advent of Charles of Bourbon, whom we shall call Charles III for convenience, although he did not use that numerical designation, that Naples and the adjacent island of Sicily attained the dignity of an independent country. From the point of view of the collector of Neapolitan coins we will confine this discussion to the Bourbon Kingdom, which lasted from 1734 until, in 1860, "The Mandate of Heaven," to us a Chinese term, was withdrawn from the dynasty.

King Charles III arrived in Italy by a rather circuitous route. Born in 1716 in Spain, he was the son of a French father, Philip V, and an Italian mother, Elizabeth Farnese. His mother, a formidable woman, was King of Spain for all practical purposes. She was also heiress of the Farnese who ruled in Parma and the Medici who ruled in Florence. Both these families were clearly destined for extinction through an inability to produce children of any kind.

Elizabeth was a loving and ambitious mother and a skilled politician. She so played her cards that Charles was chosen to succeed the last Duke of Parma in 1731, and

(Continued on Page 42)

MONTICELLO HAS MISSING LETTERS

BY ABEL M. LOZANO
Harlingen, Texas

It has been a hard struggle for me in the hobby of collecting coins. Having started only a short time ago in this most interesting hobby, I had no idea as to its many amazing aspects.

I guess I have been no different than any other new venturer. I started into the hobby with only limited knowledge of scarce American coins and started searching through a great many coins; only looking for the hard to find dates and having the usual hard time in finding one or two semi-key coins.

I was beginning to get very discouraged and about to give up the hobby when a friend of mine who is a coin collector too, gave me the advice of specializing in collecting one particular coin.

With this advise I started on a Mercury dime collection and began my search through hundreds and hundreds of dimes. I have to date found all but two of the set: 1916D and the 1942/41. I have continued to improve the collection and now the coins grade from very good to uncirculated. I feel very lucky in having almost completed this dime collection in such a short time.

To get into another aspect of coin collecting, I had heard of the "Fidos," the coins with mint defects, like the three-legged and the 1918/17D Buffalo nickel and others. One day in Harlingen, Texas, my home town where I am a police officer, I received change at a local cafe after paying for a cup of coffee. When I arrived home after duty, I began checking the change from my pockets.

I had a 1957D Jefferson nickel

and I noticed something odd about it. The word Monticello on the reverse was missing two letters, the "I" and "C." I checked to see if the letters had been worn or taken off in some manner, but could not detect any "man-made" defect. Later I had several friends check it too, and we all came to the same conclusion that the die at the Mint had filled and caused the defect as the "C" in cents was almost gone, too, giving the "cents" word to look like "ents." So we named it the "Mont Ello Coin."

I was so interested, I started checking and searching through nickels and closely examining all 1957Ds. After having looked through some \$75 worth of nickels, I found four other 1957Ds with letters missing from Monticello. I found one with "TIC" missing; one with the "C" left out; and others with missing letters. All coins are 1957D Jefferson nickels.

It would be interesting to know how many other collectors have such coins. My address is 1101 S. B St., Harlingen, Texas.

THE 1957-D "FIDO"
JEFFERSON NICKEL



When Texans plan an ANA
Convention - Whew - Just
Don't Miss It!

This article, written by R. A. Glascock, one of the largest numismatic supply dealers in the Southwest, appeared in the June, 1951 issue of *The Numismatist*. The TNA News is reprinting it with special permission of the Editor and Author.

NUMISMATIC FIRSTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY R. A. GLASCOCK,
San Antonio, Texas

- 1782 First resolution passed by Congress which committed that body in favor of the establishment of a Mint.
First use of the word "cent" in connection with any coin.
- 1787 First coins struck by authority of the United States for regular circulation — Fugio Cents.
- 1792 First Act of Congress passed for the establishment of the United States Mint.
First Director of the Mint appointed — David Rittenhouse.
First building erected by the United States for public purposes — the United States Mint.
First coins struck under the Constitution of the United States — half-dimes.
First metal purchased by the United States for coinage purposes — six pounds of copper.
- 1793 First coins struck under the Constitution of the United States for general circulation— cents and half cents.
First Mint Assayer — Albion Cox.
First Mint Engraver — Robert Scot.
First Chief Coiner — Henry Voigt.
- 1794 First bullion received at the Mint for coinage.
First silver dollars, half dollars and half-dimes struck for circulation.
- 1795 First deposit of gold bullion for coinage.
First gold coined at the United States Mint — half-eagles and eagles.
First year in which the Mint was attached to the Department of the Treasury instead of the Department of State.
°First time **E PLURIBUS UNUM** used on United States coins.
°First regular United States issue with the use of a shield as a device — half eagle.
- 1796 First quarter-eagles, quarter dollars and dimes struck for circulation.
- 1804 First virgin gold of the United States received at the Mint — \$11,000.00 in ingots from Cabarrus Company, North Carolina.
- 1816 First steam engine installed in the Mint at Philadelphia — probably displaced the horses in the operation of the drawing and rolling machines.
- 1817 First brilliant proofs struck.
- 1836 First steam coinage presses used in the Mint.

- 1837 First Superintendent of the Charlotte, North Carolina Mint appointed — John H. Wheeler.
First appearance of Liberty seated on a regular United States coin — dimes and half-dimes.
- 1838 First branch mints began operations — New Orleans, La.; Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Ga.
First year "The Cabinet of Coins" was established in the United States Mint.
- 1840 First time silver dollars at the reduced weight were made for circulation (412½ grs.)
- 1848 First deposits of California gold at the Mint.
- 1849 First gold dollars for general circulation minted.
- 1850 First time a designer's initials appeared on regular issue United States coins — gold double-eagle.
First gold double-eagles for regular circulation minted.
- 1851 First silver coin without unlimited legal tender value — silver three-cent pieces.
First debased silver coins — three-cent silver 750 fine.
First silver three-cent pieces issued for circulation.
First subsidiary coin in American history — three-cent silver.
- 1853 First silver on the reduced rate.
- 1854 First coins issued by the San Francisco Mint.
First \$3 gold piece minted.
First coinage of three-cent silver coins in standard silver 900 fine.
- 1857 First regular coinage of small cents — Flying Eagle Cents.
- 1858 First Coin Clubs in the United States — Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia and The American Numismatic Society.
- 1862 First Superintendent of the Denver Mint appointed — (The operations of the Denver Mint were confined to the melting, refining, assaying, stamping of bullion and its return to the depositors until 1906 when actual coinage operations commenced.)
- 1864 First time **IN GOD WE TRUST** appeared on United States coins of regular issue — two-cent pieces.
First time a designer's initials appeared on a cent — 1864 bronze cent.
First regular issue two-cent pieces coined.
- 1865 First three-cent pieces (nickel) coined.
- 1866 First time the motto **IN GOD WE TRUST** appeared on regular issue silver.
First Superintendent of the Carson City Mint — Abe Curry.
First regular coinage of 5-cent nickels — Shield nickels.
- 1870 First coins issued from the Carson City Mint.
- 1873 First year the Mint was made one of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department.
First time the inscriptions In God We Trust and E Pluribus Unum were prescribed by statute.
First year the Office of the Director of the Mint was located in Washington.
First Superintendent of the Mint — James Pollock.
First year trade dollars regularly coined.
- 1875 First regular issue twenty-cent pieces issued.

- 1887 First time the government ever demonetized a United States coin — Trade Dollars.
- 1888 First issue of *The Numismatist*.
First editor of *The Numismatist* — Dr. George F. Heath.
- 1891 First organization of the American Numismatic Association.
- 1892 First United States commemorative coins issued — Columbian half dollars.
- 1900 First time George Washington appeared on an authorized official coin of our Mint — Lafayette Dollar.
- 1903 First commemorative gold coins minted — Louisiana Purchase Exposition Dollars.
- 1906 First coins issued from Denver Mint.
- 1908 First minor coinage at a branch Mint.
First United States coins to bear likeness of a real Indian — quarter and half-eagles.
- 1909 First United States coin issued for general circulation to include a portrait of an actual identified person — Lincoln Cents.
First type of cent to bear the motto **E PLURIBUS UNUM** and **IN GOD WE TRUST** — Lincoln Cents.
- 1912 First year the American Numismatic Association chartered by Congress.
- 1913 First Buffalo nickel minted.
- 1915 First commemorative coins to carry the mottoes — Panama-Pacific Exposition Half Dollars.
- 1921 First year coins and medals came under the jurisdiction of the Commission of Fine Arts.
First instance where the portrait of a living identified person appeared on a United States coin — Alabama Centennial Half Dollar (Thomas E. Kilby.)
- 1932 First coin of regular issue to bear the likeness of George Washington — quarters
- 1938 First coin of the United States the designs for which were selected in open competition — Jefferson Nickel.
- 1942 First time the mint mark P for Philadelphia was used on a domestic coin — nickels.
- 1943 First steel cents minted.
- 1946 First Roosevelt Dimes issued.
- 1948 First Franklin-Liberty Bell type half dollars issued.

*There seems to be some controversy regarding the Half-Eagles of 1795 with shield on eagle's breast and motto **E Pluribus Unum** as some numismatists are of the opinion that these coins were struck in or after 1796, since they have sixteen stars on reverse, and consequently could not logically have preceded the admission of Tennessee into the Union in June 1796.

Bibliography: Everything a beginner in the field of numismatics could lay his hand on.



The Philippine Islands is a nation of 7,000 islands freed from Spain and trained for nation-hood by the United States. They gained their independence in 1946.

The Japanese government did not issue metallic currency during their occupation of the Philippine Islands, but did issue some silver medals struck over Philippine pesos.

REVIEWING...

By LOUIS GOODWIN, ODESSA, TEXAS
T.N.A. LIBRARY COMMITTEE MEMBER

Knowledge is priceless — especially numismatic knowledge. If you don't know anything about your coins, you are missing one of the most enjoyable aspects of collecting.

These reviews are being written in hopes you will borrow more books from the T.N.A. Memorial Library; thus increasing your numismatic knowledge and enabling you to enjoy your coins more. The cost is very small — just a few cents to pay postage on the books you borrow.

The identification in () refers to the book number of those reviewed. The rest is up to you!!!

(B-13) — COINS OF BIBLE DAYS by Florence Aiken Banks. This is a MUST for anyone interested in the Bible, in Biblical coins, in ancient coins — or for just good, enjoyable reading. This book of 172 pages has over 90 Biblical coins pictured in its interesting pages. The author begins her book with ancient times before coins were invented, and traces the history of money through Biblical times. For Bible history and coin history combined, this book is interesting reading even for those who do not collect coins.

(E-12p) — COPPER COINS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND by O. P. Eklund. This reprint by the noted scholar, Mr. Eklund, is an interesting picture story of the coins of Russia, Poland, and some of the possessions of these two countries. The most important types of the coins of these places are pictured, with descriptions of the coins. The coins issued for circulation only (none of the pattern pieces) between 1648 and 1918 are described and pictured. An easy-to-understand graphic drawing teaches you the way to read Russian dates. Such coins as the poluska, dengal,

and para of such places as Moldavia, Wallachia, Georgia, the Crimea, and Zamose are illustrated and described.

N-3p) THE COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIES by Philip Nelson. This is a reprint which originally appeared in the British Numismatic Journal in 1903-04 and its 30 pages show pictures of some 20 coins which our forefathers saw in circulation in early Colonial times. Some of the coins pictured are now treasured items in collections throughout the world, especially in the United States and Great Britain. Some of the most beautiful of all the coins issued for our original 13 colonies are pictured and described. The

(Continued on Page 47)

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GATEWAY PUBLISHES MONTHLY JOURNAL

The COIN SHOPPER, the new publication issued monthly by GATEWAY COINS, is a new idea in aiding the young generation, the new collector and even the advanced collector in every field of numismatics.

The pilot edition of the COIN SHOPPER made its appearance in January with Glen Huguenin of Fort Worth as editor.

The monthly issues contain general articles, news and current events related to the coin realm; features on world coins; a coin primer, aimed at answering the beginners' questions; and many more interesting sidelights and highlights.

For more information on subscriptions, or a sample copy, please write Glen Huguenin, Gateway Coins, 5813 Camp Bowie Blvd., Fort Worth, Tex. 76107.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER
San Angelo Standard-Times

MIGRATION CAUSED BY RELIGIOUS STRIFE . . .

The Pilgrims' quest for religious freedom brought them to Plymouth in the new world in 1620. To understand who these Pilgrims were and why they came to America with scant supplies, we must go back to 1600 in England.

History records there were two groups of religious people who did not agree with the Church of England and its head, King James I. One group was the Puritans, who hoped to reform the church. The other was the Pilgrims, called Separatists, who didn't believe the church could be reformed and wanted a separate church. History also says of this group, "Theirs was a

religion without trimming based on the Bible alone" . . . They did not even celebrate Christmas.

Of this group, James I said, "I will make them conform themselves, or else I will harry them out of the land, or else do worse." William Bradford, himself one of their number, and who was re-elected 30 times governor of the colony in America, later wrote of these times in England, "In following the dictates of their conscience they defied the laws of the realm. For this they suffered heavy penalties."

Because of James they were forced to leave their homes and means of "livelihood" and settle in Holland where they had the religious freedom they sought. In Holland the only work they could find was manual labor and very little of it was available, so they decided they must go to the new world.

But they had no money. Finally in 1820, arrangements were made



SURBER



OBVERSE
Pilgrim, Bible . . .



REVERSE
Mayflower

through some English merchants who had money to invest and who had a charter from the Virginia Co. The Pilgrims signed a contract with the London backers signing over nearly complete ownership for seven years.

All from Holland did not get to make the trip, due to transportation difficulties to Plymouth, England. However, 102 sailed on Sept. 6, 1620

aboard the "Mayflower" and sighted Cape Cod Nov. 9, 1620, and landed at Providence two days later. Here they signed the Mayflower Compact, basis of government for their newly founded colony. Lightly clad and with little food, they nearly starved the first winter. Half of the first group died of influenza the first year.

On the obverse of this half dollar



THREE DIFFERENT DOLLARS .

is a half length portrait of Gov. William Bradford carrying a Bible under his left arm. On the reverse, the Mayflower is sailing to the left. The inscription around reads "Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration - 1620-1920." There were 172,000 of these commemorative coins issued.

. . .

THREE KINDS OF DOLLARS

The one dollar "United States note" in the current small size was issued only in the series of 1928. The U.S. seal and serial number is red. Across the seal is this inscription: "This note is legal tender at its face value for all debts public and private except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

The note bears the signatures of W. O. Woods, treasurer of the U.S., and W. H. Woodin, secretary of the treasury. Less than two million of these were printed, and they bring a premium in very fine or uncirculated condition.

The original issue of 5,000 became very scarce. The serial numbers on this note start with A00 000 001A and are numbered in chronological order of release. Why the government issued the \$1 U.S. note or why it discontinued the issue of the note I do not know, for at the same time it was issuing more than 3 billion \$1 silver certificates in the 1928 series A to E.

The silver certificate has across its face the inscription, "One dollar in silver payable to the bearer on demand." These are the certificates used by those who went to Washington a few months ago and cleaned the Treasury of all its silver dollars.

The silver certificate was replaced in 1963 by the present Federal Reserve Note, which is not redeemable in silver. Several of the silver certificates are valuable to collectors and bring big premiums in extra fine and uncirculated condition. The

series 1928C, signed by Woods and Woodin, sells for \$100. The 1928E series signed by Julian and Morgenthau sells for \$150. If you have a \$1 silver certificate of the 1935A series with the red letter R or S imprinted near the right end of the face of the note, you have a collector's item.

In an experiment to test two grades of paper, the red letter R, indicating regular grade, was put on one type bill and the red letter S, indicating a special grade, on the other. After a trial period, the treasury called the two grades in. Some did not get back to Washington and are now collector's items.

. . .

U.S. COINS PAY TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENTS

Only five presidents of the United States have had their likenesses on U.S. coins. All five are on our present coinage, the first time in our history that every coin minted has the likeness of a former president. Four other presidents' portraits have appeared on American coins, but these were not regular issue. All were commemorative half dollars.

Ulysses S. Grant appeared on a half dollar commemorating him. Calvin Coolidge's likeness was on the commemorative half dollar celebrating 150 years of U.S. independence. Presidents Monroe and Adams appeared together on a half dollar commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine. But these half dollars were all special issue.

Of the five presidents now on all our coins, Abraham Lincoln was the first. In 1909, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, Victor D. Brenner was selected to design the cent with Lincoln's likeness. Those minted in San Francisco with VDB on the reverse are quite valuable.

The second coin minted with the

likeness of a president was in 1932 when the U.S. issued the Washington quarter celebrating the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

The third was the nickel, struck with the portrait of Thomas Jefferson in 1938, replacing the Liberty nickel. The reverse of the Jefferson nickel shows his beautiful home, Monticello.

Fourth such coin was the Roosevelt dime, which in 1946 replaced the "winged head liberty" or "Mercury type dime" which many say

is the most beautiful coin minted by the U.S.

Fifth is the Kennedy half dollar, struck in 1964 and is being coined in 1965. On the reverse of this coin designed by Frank Gasparro, is the president's seal. At the base of Kennedy's neck on the obverse, appear the initials of the designer, Gilroy Roberts, which has caused much comment. So many persons have said it was the hammer and sickle of Russia that the mint director issued a statement that it was Roberts' initials.



PRESIDENTIAL COINS . .
1964 and 1965???

THE UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIR



EDITOR

WE GET LETTERS:

"Cab" Atkins, Centralia, Mo. . . . "Corpus was such a wonderful experience for me — I only hope I shall get an invite back to another Texas get-together."

Doris Martin, Houston . . . "The Corpus convention was tops — a small edition of an A.N.A. convention. I'm so very proud of our organization; I've always felt it was tops among state associations. Know now we have proved it to the fraternity."

Wendell Morningstar, Radnor, Ohio . . . "The T.N.A. can be proud of their members who worked so hard to make it comfortable. Just one thing — they did promise us warmth and swimming for the convention. There is only one place where I have ever seen fog like that, was in London, England. But Texans, we forgive you."

E. M. Rice, Austin . . . "You are doing a swell job as editor of the TNA News and we all appreciate it, whether we tell you so or not."

Charles R. Vice, El Paso . . . "I just got the TNA News; I think that the colors and the photos are really nice."

Al Almanzar, San Antonio . . . "It has been exactly one year since our first advertisement appeared on the back cover of this magazine. We are proud to have been given the choice of renewing our ad for another year and we have done so. We appreciate the devotion given to numismatics in trying to put out such a fine magazine. We find in the TNA News, something of interest in every phase of numismatics."



THE GREAT HOBBY —

(Continued from Page 17)

of the tribe how best to achieve their goal. The old Sioux told the youngsters to go out every summer and cover their hearts with the colorful dust of butterfly wings.

Yes, it was that simple — but the one thing the elders would not do was to supply the wings. Each boy had to catch his own butterflies.

Any man who ever spent part of his boyhood in a neighborhood where

he, too, chased butterflies across the fields knows what that meant. Those who caught butterflies summer after summer became excellent runners.

So it is, with the chase for beautiful coins and numismatic materials. May I wish each and everyone of you every happiness and much success in every one of your enterprises — whether you are covering your hearts with butterfly wing dust or collecting coins. Thank you again for asking us here tonight.

NEWS ROUNDUP – A.N.A.

Have you ever attended an A.N.A. convention? If you have, we'll see you in Houston, barring tragedy. If you haven't, here's the closest chance you'll get in a long while for a whopping numismatic treat. It'll be worth every effort you make and every hour you spend but remember – NO SUNDAY ACTIVITIES! The exhibits and bourse will be open 10:00 to 10:00 August 25, 26 and 27, and 10:00 to 5:00 on Saturday.

The fun begins Tuesday evening when the Harris County Sheriff's Mounted Posse officially opens the 74th convention of A.N.A. with a precision performance on the front lawn – no foolin' – of the Shamrock Hilton and a Judge Roy Bean "Law West of the Pecos" skit. It closes Saturday night with an aquatic show – a water ballet and diving team and a water skiing exhibition in the Shamrock pool. Then there's the

banquet, honoring the newly-elected A.N.A. prexy and his lady, with the briefest of introductions and no speeches. Dancing and yak-a-ta-yak will top off the convention.

Those are the fun features: – The numismatic thrills are in the breath-taking exhibits in every category from all the ages and all the world; in the bourse, where dealers in everything from everywhere have goodies to swap or sell; in the educational forum where top-flight authorities will share a smidgen of their wisdom – all their time will allow; in the auction where numismatic plums go on the block (you'd better decide before time what you'll bid on; there's little time for that during the sessions;) and most of all in the continuing fellowship where you find that the names in our fraternity belong to the nicest people!

Advance convention registration materials are on hand and it will be to your advantage to pre-register. Mail requests to T. A. Walter, 5001 Holly, Bellaire, Tex. 77401, giving the following information: number of persons you want to register (all 12 years of age or over must register on separate card;) type or print names and mailing addresses; and if hotel reservation card is needed, please request one. The following will be sent to you: requested number of registration cards; information on ticket purchases; and schedule of convention events.

Honorable mention went to the Odessa Coin Club in Class A Clubs for the 1965 National Coin Week . . . the A.N.A. board of governors has approved an award to be given yearly to the outstanding A.N.A. club representative, and the first one will be presented at the representatives' meeting held during the Houston

(Continued on Page 42)



The 1965 convention badge medal, silver dollar size, shows the official A.N.A. seal, and the great Texan Sam Houston. The medal was designed by Diane Holmes and Doris Martin of Houston. Edward E. Grove of Drexel Hill, Pa. did the sculpturing and Medallie Art Company, New York City, prepared the dies and struck issues in bronze and silver. The Bronze medal will be part of the identification badge included in the \$3 registration fee.

EVENTS CALENDAR

JULY 10-11

KEY CITY COIN CLUB, 5th annual show, Sands Motor Hotel, Abilene, D. R. Pratt, gen. chrm., 209 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex.



JULY 11

WORLD COIN CLUB'S 1st annual foreign coin show, Incarnate Word Academy Cafeteria, ~~2930~~ S. Alameda, Corpus Christi, Tex. Gen. Chrm., Phil Lenken, 4339 S. Alameda, Corpus Christi.



AUGUST 25-28

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN. 74th convention, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas. A. I. Martin, gen. chrm. 6207 Chevy Chase, Houston, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 4-5

CENTRAL TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show, Cow House Hotel, Killeen, Tex. Contact J. C. Moore, 112 E. Avenue D, Killeen, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 4-5

INTERNATIONAL COIN CLUB 1st annual Fall show, Sheraton Motor Inn, El Paso, Texas. Bourse: W. L. Barry, 4151 N. Mesa, El Paso.



SEPTEMBER 11-12

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB 5th annual coin show. Address club at Box 87, San Angelo, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 18-19

BEAUMONT COIN CLUB, 5th annual coin show, Ridgewood Motel, Beaumont. Write T. G. Brown bourse chrm., 3555 Sleepy Lane or

F. J. McMillan, gen. chrm., 1879 Roberts Ave., Beaumont, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 18-19

AUSTIN TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show, Villa Capri. Send inquiries to club at Box 1225 Austin, Texas.



SEPTEMBER 25-26

FORT WORTH COIN CLUB 4th annual coin show, Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas. Contact Jack Hendrix bourse chrm., 510 Comer Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.



OCTOBER 2-3

NOLAN COUNTY COIN CLUB, Sweetwater, 1st annual show, Holiday Center. Write Mrs. Ben G. Monroe, 713 E. Arizona, Rt. 3, Sweetwater Texas.



OCTOBER 2-3

TEMPLE COIN CLUB'S annual bourse, Kyle Hotel. Dan Talasek, gen. chrm., 120 S. Main, Temple, Tex.



OCTOBER 9-10

GREATER SAN ANTONIO 6th annual coin convention, Granada Hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Hosts: San Antonio, Alamo, Gateway Coin Clubs. Gen. Chrm.: Harley Yarber, Jr.; Bourse: S. M. "Mae" Kennady, 107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, 78213.



OCTOBER 23-24

BIG SPRING COIN CLUB show, Settles Hotel, W. E. Wozencraft, bourse, 1000 Stadium, Big Spring, Texas.



OCTOBER 30-31

LIBERTY COIN CLUB annual show, Corpus Christi, Tex. Details later.

(Continued on Page 42)



DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT TWO:

Mike Panther and Paul Knox were speakers at the monthly meeting of the Odessa Coin Club with about 40 in attendance. The club meets at the First State Bank.



Louis R. Goodwin
Governor

Mike spoke on the dollar bill and described the inscription and symbols. The face of the Great Seal is on the right and shows the American bald eagle, our nation's symbol. On the left is the reverse of the Seal with an incomplete Egyptian pyramid representing "Solid Strength and duration." Above the pyramid is an eye within a triangle. Since ancient times, this has been the "All-seeing Eye of God." And last, the words "Annuit Coeptis" above the pyramid means "God has favored our undertakings."

Paul spoke on the three-cent nickel piece. It was issued from 1865-1889. It was struck from a kind of German silver attributed to Dr. Lewis Fenechtwanger and is made up of nickel, copper and a small proportion of zinc. The exact composition of the coin is 75% copper and 25% nickel. The weight is 30 grains. The only design used throughout the mintage, which was uninterrupted from 1865-1889, was a Liberty Head for the obverse and the bold Roman numeral III enclosed in a wreath for the reverse. The coin is not profitable to collect because of its denomina-

tion and metal content, but makes an interesting conversation piece.

Paul, a junior member, was presented with an A.N.A. certificate for the best talk of the evening.



DISTRICT THREE:

A special showing of the T.N.A. film "A Trip Through the Denver Mint" was presented by J. B. Irvin to members of the San Angelo Coin Club when about 55 gathered for the monthly meeting at the Town House Motor Hotel. Guests were Van Shaban and Kenneth Rogers.



Mrs. Homer B. Casey
Governor

Constitutional changes proposed at the last meeting were approved; wooden nickels made to advertise the September coin show and the gold pieces to be given away at a special drawing during the show were displayed to members; four displays were brought to the meeting by Bob Bailey, J. Gilley Pfluger, B. A. Jordan and James Peterson.



The Mitchell County Coin Club met in regular session at the Villa Inn in Colorado City. Seventeen members were present. Mrs. Glen Coon is club secretary.



Committee chairman for the fourth annual coin show have been named by the Big Spring Coin Club with Lois McKee, club president, heading

the list as general chairman.

Others include W. E. Wozencraft, bourse; Obin Daily, Jr., exhibits; and Jack Gulley, advertising. The show is scheduled for October 23-24 at the Settles Hotel.

Members donated coins at the June meeting for a special auction for benefit of the Crippled Children's Center. Lynn Kirby was appointed as chairman of a committee to present a junior program for the July meeting.



The **Key City Coin Club** will host its fifth annual coin show in Abilene on July 10-11 at the Sands Motor Hotel.

Trophies will be awarded for the first three places in all categories with two for the juniors — United States and foreign. Exhibit chairman is Herbert Middleton, Box 443, Abilene, Texas 79604.

An awards' breakfast will be held on Sunday morning with Floyd E. Covill, T.N.A. president, as special guest. Covill will make the presentation of awards.

General chairman D. R. Pratt extends a cordial invitation for all to visit during the show in Abilene.



DISTRICT FOUR:

Austin Texas Coin Club's sixth annual "Money Mart", one of the "big" numismatic events developed in Central Texas in recent years, is now scheduled for a new time and a new location.

The "Money Mart" will be staged September 18-19 in the main ballroom of the Villa Capri Motel in Austin, where arrangements have been made to ac-



John Hill
Governor

commodate at least 50 bourse tables.

General chairman E. Ray Kirkpatrick says the club has "decided to go all-out this year" in providing special trophies for award-winning exhibitors. The number and size of trophies in past years has established the annual "Money Mart" as a leader in recognizing exhibitors of outstanding and unusual coin displays.

Popularity of the "Money Mart" has already been recognized by coin dealers, ten of whom have applied for bourse tables even before the final dates and location were settled.

General arrangements are being supervised by Lyman Bartee, club president, with Kirkpatrick as general chairman in charge of all arrangements. Brad H. Smith is publicity chairman.

Complete information can be obtained by writing Austin Texas Coin Club "Money Mart", Box 1225, Austin, Texas 78767.



DISTRICT FIVE:

New officers have been announced for the Dallas East Coin Club with Mrs. Leota N. Green elected to serve as president. E. F. Chandler will take over as vice president; O. M. Denton, secretary-treasurer; and directors, E. D. Zavala, George P. McDonald, and Lee Faulk.

Appreciation plaques were presented to Zavala, McDonald, Denton, Mrs. Green and E. J. Hauck for past club services.



The Texomaland Coin Club installed new officers at its meeting June 10 at the Chamber of Com-



Bill Manewal
Governor

merce, Denison. James H. Cole is the new president; Paul Ryon, Jr., of Sherman, vice president; J. K. Megginson, secretary-treasurer; Dr. W. D. Blassingame, auctioneer; and Sid Maples, asst. auctioneer.

In other business, the auction rules were changed to provide for a reserve on lots entered in the auction. Also, a committee was appointed to work with the Citizen's National Bank of Denison in presenting an exhibition of U.S. coins and currency, during the period June 21 to July 2. Col. Chas. A. Wingo heads the committee with Henry Ditto, Alan Cross, and Dr. W. D. Blassingame as other members.

A report on the current membership campaign revealed that five new members had been added in May. The campaign ends on July 2 when prizes will be awarded to those obtaining the most members.



DISTRICT SIX:

Approximately 800 guests visited the second annual coin show sponsored in May by the **Bellaire Coin Club** with Joe Johnson as general chairman. The event was held in Bellaire at 300 S. Rice Blvd. Other chairmen were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellis, exhibit co-chairmen; and Sy Grossman, publicity. Twenty-two bourse dealers from Louisiana and Texas were registered.

Exhibit winners were: U.S. coins, first, Joe E. Craft; foreign coins, first, Gerald Kendall; specialized, first, Mrs. Chris Johns; second, Bill Johns; juniors, first, Ricky Laster; second, Bob McCormick. Only club members were eligible for competitive awards.

Honorable mention was presented to the following non-competitive exhibitors: John Herbert, George W. Adams, Fred Eastwood, James C. Sartor, and World Coin Society of

Houston.



Mrs. Iris Slayton won best of show award at the June coin show given by members of the **Greater Port Arthur Coin Club** at the Jack Tar Orange House in Port Arthur. Mrs. Slayton displayed a Kennedy memorial exhibit.

T.N.A. was well represented at the show with Bob Bridges, second vice president, and Lloyd Buss, governor, district six, as special guests.

At the regular meeting in May, Governor Buss spoke to the group on becoming members of T.N.A. and also gave a report on the recent convention held in Corpus. The club meets at the First State Bank of Groves in the community room.



Forty members and guests attended the **Galveston County Coin Club** (Texas City) at a banquet held at Bostick's Cafe in La Marque. In charge of arrangements were Mrs. Georgia Smith, Mrs. Mark Varnadore and Mrs. F. R. Ripley. New officers were installed at the banquet.

Serving as president will be Mark Varnadore; Jesse D. Fuller, president-elect; Mrs. Jack Kelley, secretary; Mrs. I. K. Richardson, treasurer; and trustees, Mrs. H. O. Allen and Carl Nessler. Others are Mrs. Hugh Threlkeld, historian; and A. B. Embry, sergeant-at-arms.

Plans are shaping up for the annual coin jamboree hosted by the club at the Holiday Inn in Texas City on October 2-3. Chairman will be Nessler and Varnadore.

The club voted to donate \$50 to the A.N.A. building fund; a board meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. each fourth Tuesday; the attendance prizes have been eliminated and a cash award will be made to the member whose name is drawn and present at the meeting; and a short program will be given at each meeting fol-

lowed by an auction.



The **Greater Houston Coin Club** announces appointment of Don Seibert as general chairman for the 1966 Money Show at the Shamrock-Hilton Hotel with exact dates to be given later. Others named to assist Seibert are Jim Rabia, bourse; Victor Sandlin, publicity; Ernest Moake, security; Tommie Walter, assistant general; Frank Castleberry, assistant bourse; Lester Tofte, exhibits; Bill Johns, dealer's party; Chris Johns, registration; and Ed and Dorrie Smith, awards' breakfast.

For the June meeting, Dick Johnson was scheduled to speak on the Lincoln cent and Victor D. Brenner, designer. The club meets at Bill Bennett's Grill in Houston.



DISTRICT EIGHT:

The **Hidalgo Coin Club** of McAllen will host a games night party at the Casa de Palmas Hotel on July 1. All proceeds will be forwarded to the A. N. A. building fund.

Paul Jackson was appointed to serve as A. N. A. representative and John L. Chisum was re-appointed as T.N.A. club representative.



Hicks Prescott presented the program at the June meeting of the **Harlingen Coin Club**. Mrs. Doris Drachenberg was appointed to serve as T.N.A. representative following the resignation of Mrs. Wally Gilmore. A \$50 donation to the A.N.A. building fund was made by the club.



Nine junior members of the **Young Numismatists of Harlingen** met in

June at the Central Power & Light Co. building for a discussion of printing a club bulletin.

David Bork read a paper prepared by his sister entitled "A Non-numismatic View of a Trip Through the Denver Mint."

Philip Leonard is club president and the address is Box 1785, Harlingen, Texas if any young collector is interested in attending the meetings held on the first and third Mondays.



Members of the **San Benito Coin Club** enjoyed a talk by Don Christiansen on treasure hunting on Padre Island at a recent meeting.

Mrs. Doris Drachenberg was appointed as A.N.A. club representative due to the resignation of Mrs. Wally Gilmore.



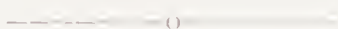
DISTRICT TEN:

The **International Coin Club** of El Paso meets weekly and have been enjoying some trading sessions, auctions and programs. A slide set on Colonial coinage was recently presented.



Charles R. Vice
Vice Governor

Plans are progressing for the first annual Fall coin show to be held on September 4-5 at the Sheraton Inn. W. L. Barry is bourse chairman, and may be reached through Box 3756, El Paso, Texas 79923.



In 1920 a commemorative medal was struck to celebrate the opening of the Manila Mint after it was remodeled and modernized. The medal bore the likeness of President Woodrow Wilson.

from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Beth D. Geiger

1441 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex. 79603



Applicants # 1324-1354 as published in the June News have been mailed membership cards and other materials. Members # 583-597 and C-53 - 54 became eligible for life membership July 1.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

If no objections are filed prior to August 1, the following applicants will become members on that date.

1355 (D-3) William S. Fletcher, Sterling Rt., San Angelo, Tex. 76901. General U.S. E. H. Brooks and J. B. Irwin.

1356 (D-5) Carl M. Maisen, Box 728, Mexia, Tex. 76667. All U.S. Coins. Mrs. Homer B. Casey.

1357 (D-8) Gene Burgess, 3008 San Bernardo Ave., Laredo, Tex. Bob Bridges.

1358 (D-1) Everett L. Frazier, 6000 Yosemite Dr., Ft. Worth, Tex. 76112. U.S. & Foreign Coins, Medals. Joe W. Neal and B. J. Moss.

1359 (D-7) Henry N. Puckett, Box 3155, Victoria, Tex. U.S. Bob Bridges.

1360 (D-7) Mrs. Alice V. Titus, 2006 E. Rosebud, Victoria, Tex. 77902. U.S. Bob Bridges.

1361 (D-7) Jimmy J. Poole, Box 87, Bloomington, Tex. Bob Bridges.

1362 (D-7) Ralph J. Lockhart, 607 Sumner Dr., San Antonio, Tex. Bob Bridges.

1363 (D-7) John R. Holcomb, 1704 N. East, Victoria, Tex. Coins. Bob Bridges.

1364 (D-6) F. L. Daniel, 2011 Magnolia, La Marque, Texas. Bob Bridges.

1365 Mrs. Geneva Irwin, 14315 Chandler, Van Nuys, Calif. U. S. Doris V. Drachenberg and Joe B. Davis.

1366 (D-6) Mrs. I. K. Richardson, 2801-27 Ave. N., Texas City, Tex. 77590. U.S. Ruby Threlkeld and W. H. Threlkeld.

1367 (D-6) Mrs. Jack Kelley, 1810 4 Ave. N., Texas City, Tex. 77590. U.S. Ruby Threlkeld and W. H. Threlkeld.

1368 (D-6) Arnold J. Rolak, 3317 Ave. Q, Galveston, Tex. 77552. U.S. Coins. Ruby Threlkeld and John S. Houston.

1369 (D-1) Col. Raymond W. Darrah, 3813 Winslow Dr., Ft. Worth, Tex. U.S. and Foreign. Mrs. H. W. Luke and Mrs. Nora Lee Mercer.

1370 (D-6) Ray E. Barfield, 1622 Campbell Lane, Galveston, Tex. 77552. U.S. Coins. Ruby Threlkeld.

1371 (D-6) S. L. Crawford, 3929 5th St., Port Arthur, Tex. 77642. U.S. Gen. Lloyd E. Buss.

1372 Harlan White, 2348 El Cajon Blvd., San Diego, Calif. Charles R. Vice and F. E. Covill.

1373 Mrs. Lucile B. Key, 1533 Champa St., Denver, Colo. 80202. F. E. Covill and Charles R. Vice.

1374 William E. Poe, 1533 Champa, Denver, Colo. 80202. F. E. Covill and Charles R. Vice.

1375 (D-5) Wesley N. Horton, 318 1/2 West Oak, Palestine, Tex. U.S. Jack M. Baxter.

1376 (D-5) J. P. Sims, 2412 English Dr., Garland, Tex. U.S. Bob Bridges.

1377 (D-1) Roger L. Earwood, Box 629, Denton, Tex. U.S. Coins and Currency. Bob Bridges.

1378 (D-6) Mrs. Georgia B. Smith, 415 - 6th Ave. N., Texas City, Tex. 77590. Ruby Threlkeld and Hugh Threlkeld.

1379 (D-6) Russell G. Hancock, 1916 Pine Grove Dr., Dickinson, Tex. 77539. All U.S. and Canadian. W. H. Johns.

1380 (D-6) D. H. Breazeale, Box 1193, Orange, Tex. U.S. and Foreign. L. E. Buss.

A-1381 (D-6) Mrs. D. H. Breazeale, Box 1193, Orange, Tex. U.S. and Foreign. L. E. Buss.

1382 (D-6) A. S. Harris, Box 1205, Silsbee, Tex. 77656. U.S. and Foreign. Bob Bridges and L. E. Buss.

A-1383 (D-6) Mark Harris, Box 1205, Silsbee, Tex. 77656. U.S. and Foreign. Bob Bridges and L. E. Buss.

1384 Andrew A. Monceaux, Box 121, Sulphur, La. 70663. U.S. and Foreign. L. E. Buss.

1385 (D-6) Mrs. C. E. Jones, 430 Sabine Ave., Port Arthur, Tex. U.S. Coins. L. E. Buss.

1386 (D-6) Russell Tritico, 4415 Forest Dr., Port Arthur, Tex. U.S. Coms. L. E. Buss.

1387 W. M. Wattner, 520 Miller Ave., West Lake, La. U.S. and Foreign. L. E. Buss.

1388 (D-6) Edward Lippincott, 3320 Bernhardt, Port Arthur, Tex. U.S. Proofs. L. E. Buss.

1389 (D-6) Ned Paul Taylor, Jr., 1140 James Ave., Port Arthur, Tex. U.S. L. E. Buss.

1390 (D-6) Bruce Walker, 1244 James Ave., Port Arthur, Tex. 77642. U.S. and British Commonwealth. L. E. Buss.

1391 (D-6) M. T. Stuckman, Box 36, Hamshire, Tex. L. E. Buss.

1392 (D-6) Dewey L. Scott, Box 1324, Orange, Tex. U.S. Coins. L. E. Buss.

1393 David M. Pearce, 912 Lowerline, New Orleans, La. 70118. U.S. and Foreign. L. E. Buss.

1394 (D-6) J. E. Cope, Box 1417, Orange, Tex. Gold. Bob Bridges and L. E. Buss.

1395 (D-6) Bobby L. Hammett, 3106 Western Ave., Orange, Tex. 77630. General and Foreign. Bob Bridges and L. E. Buss.

1396 Donald D. Durr, 4224 S. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La. 70115. Bob Bridges and L. E. Buss.

C-109 (D-1) Palo Pinto Coin & Stamp Club, 1212 S.E. 12th St. Mineral Wells, Tex. Beth Geiger.

C-110 (D-8) NAS Coin Club, 3617 Bentwood, Corpus Christi, Tex. Bob Bridges.

REINSTATEMENTS

185 Jon M. Whiteman, 1712 Bonham, Victoria, Tex.

232 Paul Jackson, 918 Date Palm, McAllen, Tex. 78501.

259 Michael J. Krause, 4704 Greenbriar, Houston, Tex. 77005.

355 Herman P. Talley, Box 57, El Paso, Tex. 79940.

505 T. R. Chambers, Box 1034, Notrees, Tex.

656 Claude M. Hickman, Box 1226, McAllen, Tex.

753 George C. Calhoun, 3801 Turnberry, Apt. #1, Houston, Tex. 77025.

757 H. E. "Dick" Lindsey, 2508 Cascade Dr., Austin, Tex. 78757.

992 Walter Connell, Box 5573, Bossier City, La.

1085 William F. Sullivan, 72-15 41st Ave., Apt. B20, Woodside, N.Y. 11377.

ADDRESS CHANGES

549 Maj. W. C. Ford, 226 Northridge, San Antonio, Tex.

J-806 Ronnie Poll, 516 N. Mon-

roe, San Angelo Tex. 76901.

1254 Robert E. Ellis, 4817 Hummingbird, Houston, Tex. 77035.

A-1255 Mrs. Barbara Ellis, 4817 Hummingbird, Houston, Tex. 77035.

C-6 The Austin Texas Coin Club, Box 1225, Austin, Tex. 78767.

C-51 Graham Coin & Stamp Club, c/o Mrs. Mildred Whitt, Sec'y., 708 East St., Graham, Tex. 76046.

C-68 Bellaire Coin Club, c/o Mrs. R. E. Ellis, Sec'y., 4817 Hummingbird, Houston, Tex. 77035.

C-74 Kilgore Coin Club, Box 1235, Kilgore, Tex. 75661.

C-75 Willacy County Coin Club, c/o Mrs. Doris Drachenberg, Box 97, San Perlita, Tex. 78590.

C-80 Mitchell County Coin Club, c/o Mrs. Glen Coon, Sec'y., Box 26, Loraine, Tex.

C-81 Heart of Texas Coin Club, c/o Leon Lee, Sec'y., Box 147, Rochelle, Tex. 76782.

C-92 Snyder Coin Club, c/o H. P. Brown, 2900 Ave. U, Snyder, Tex. 79549.

C-102 Atascosa Coin Club, c/o Asa M. Farrer, Jr., Pres., Box 550, Pleasanton, Tex.

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NEWS ROUNDUP —

(Continued from Page 34)

convention. The recipient will be chosen from nominations received from affiliated coin clubs or from individual A.N.A. members . . . A.N.A. election ballots were mailed around July 12 and must be returned on or before August 10. Follow instructions carefully after you have received your ballot . . . Contributions to the A.N.A. home and headquarters project has exceeded \$200,000 as of May 20. Negotiations are under way now for the headquarters to be located in Colorado Springs after plans fell through at Omaha . . .

EVENTS CALENDAR —

(Continued from Page 35)

NOVEMBER 6-7

ANGELS, INC., 2nd annual coin and gun show, Market Hall, Dallas, Tex. Non-Profit organization for educating and training the mentally retarded. Address: Box 18581, Dallas.

◇

NOVEMBER 12-14

TIP-O-TEXAS COLLECTORS' ASSN., 3rd Wildcat Show, Civic Center, Brownsville, Texas. Write Jimmy Hollon, 1350 W. Elizabeth, Brownsville.

◇

NOVEMBER 13-14

PERMIAN BASIN COIN SHOW, Odessa Coin Club, Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas.

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GALLERY OF COINS —

(Continued from Page 23)

shortly thereafter was named heir to the last Medici. Within the next two years the great powers clashed and then made treaties. By the time the dust had died down, Charles, with the help of a Spanish Army to overcome a transitory opposition from Austria, found himself King of Naples in May, 1734, to the apparent satisfaction of the people.

Since Charles III was to adorn much of the coinage of Italy and Spain for over 50 years, it might be well to mention his appearance. His most salient physical characteristic was his nose. It was huge, and he transmitted it by the laws of heredity to his sons.

Mr. Harold Acton, in his superbly written history of the dynasty, "The Bourbons of Naples," has described him as, "always dignified, in spite of his tendency to stoop and his simplicity of manner, though he was never quite as simple as he appeared. To impartial observers he resembled a very distinguished ram."

to be continued . . .

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

in the

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

I herewith apply for membership in the Texas Numismatic Association, subject to the association's Constitution and By-Laws, and tender \$ _____ for dues.

Mr. _____ Date _____

Mrs. _____

Miss _____

Type or Print Name as you want it on Roster

Street or P. O. Box

City

State

Zip Code

14 to 18 yrs. of age _____ 18 or over _____ ANA # _____

Applying for:

Regular _____ Associate _____ Junior _____ Chapter _____

Occupation

and

Collecting Interest

Signature of Applicant for Individual Membership

TNA # _____

Signature of Proposer

Regular Applicant: Signature of Voucher

TNA # _____

Associate Applicant: Signature of Family Member

Junior Applicant: Signature of Parent or Guardian

Chapter Applicant: Signature of President

Chapter applicant should append additional information as requested on the back of this membership form.

For use by TNA Secretary:

TNA Action _____ TNA # _____

Dues received \$ _____ Date _____

APPLICATION — Applicants for membership must be proposed for membership by a TNA member who signs the application form together with an additional person known as a Voucher. A Voucher for an applicant for Regular membership should be an adult of reputable character who knows the applicant. A Voucher for an applicant for Associate Membership must be an adult member of the immediate family who is a Regular member. A Voucher for an applicant for Junior membership must be a parent or guardian of the applicant. Applications for Chapter Membership should be signed by the president. Such other information as required on the application form should be given. Chapter membership applicant should furnish this additional information:

1. Names and addresses of officers
2. Name and address of TNA Representative
3. Mailing address
4. Meeting date, time and place
5. Month of officer election

APPLICANTS — Names of applicants are published in the TNA News. If no objections are received within 20 days after date of publication, applicant is admitted to membership. Membership card, roster for the current year and a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws are sent with notification of admission. The official publication will be mailed to eligible applicants.

DUES —

Regular and Chapter Members:

Annual dues \$3.00.

Admission fee \$2.00.

Junior Members:

Annual dues \$1.00.

Admission fee \$2.00.

Associate Members:

Annual dues \$1.00.

No admission fee.

MAILING ADDRESS — Detach this application form and mail with the required dues to:

Mrs. Beth Geiger — Secretary
1441 N. Mockingbird
Abilene, Texas

PRESIDENT'S COINAGE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED . . .

The long-awaited decision as to what type of metal or combination of metals would go into our United States coinage was made in early June by President Lyndon B. Johnson. The President asked Congress to eliminate silver from dimes and quarters and to reduce the amount of silver content by more than one-half in the Kennedy half-dollar.

The reason for the drastic change in coinage is that the Treasury is running out of silver with only about a three years' supply on hand, which is stored at West Point, N. Y.

New dimes and quarters would be a three-layer type "sandwich" of copper and nickel. Except for a dark ring around the edge, they will

look very much the same as our present dime and quarter. The half-dollar would also be a composite coin, but it will be faced with an alloy of 80 per cent silver and 20 per cent copper, bonded to a core of blended silver and copper, 21 to 79 per cent. As nickels and cents are not made with silver, there will be no change in those denominations.

President Johnson proposed that the new coins be placed in circulation early in 1966.

The President, in his message to Congress, stressed that he wished "to make it absolutely clear that these changes in our coinage will have no effect on the purchasing power of our coins."

TAOS, N. MEX. ISSUES MEDAL

Spearheading the 350th anniversary celebration in Taos, N. Mex., the Taos Coin Club sponsored its first annual coin show recently. As a special attraction, a Federal Reserve currency exhibit was on display, showing samples of all currency ever produced by the U.S. Mint, in all sizes and denominations.

Featured also was the Taos commemorative medal produced for the 350th anniversary. The medal is

1-1/2 inches in diameter and comes in both bronze and silver.

It shows the Taos Pueblo on one side, and on the reverse, the profiles of a Taos Indian, a conquistador and Kit Carson, representing the three cultures of the area. It was designed by sculptor Paul Keith of Taos.

Anyone desiring to purchase the medal, may address: 350th Anniversary Headquarters, Box 445, Taos, N.M., for further information.



TAOS PUEBLO
on commemorative . . .



THREE CULTURES
in 350 years . . .

COIN CLEANING

Reprinted From CAB'S COIN COLLECTOR

Among the pitfalls confronting the beginning collector, one of the more hazardous is that of cleaning, or re-conditioning, dirty and eroded, or corroded coins.

The first impulse is to rub the coin on a piece of cloth, use an eraser to remove the surface accumulation, or to lightly wire-brush the coin's entire surface. Regardless of which of these actions might be taken, the final result is always the same — a coin damaged beyond any possible restoration as a desirable specimen. The use of any abrasive, such as the above, which in many instances is free of any damage otherwise, bearing only a coating which needs removal.

Along the same lines, a coin need not necessarily have mint lustre, de-

sirable as it may be, because many beautiful specimens exist, where the surface has simply toned with age. Specimens such as this should not be tampered with, unless done by an expert.

If one desires to clean coins, a great deal of experimenting should be done with coins which have no value. Some homemade cleaners do a satisfactory job, such as baking soda and ammonia (mixed to a pasty consistency) on silver and gold, and a good washing in soap and water is often sufficient to remove accumulations of plain dirt. Usually, the most desirable results can be obtained through the use of commercial coin cleaners, and by following closely the directions given for their use.

So the cardinal points for the be-

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ginner to observe; do not use anything which is abrasive, because it will damage the surface of the coin; be extremely cautious of homemade concoctions which may etch or bleach the coin; use commercially prepared cleaners when possible, following instructions closely; do much experimenting before attempting to clean any valuable specimens; read as much of others' experiences as can be found; and above all, do nothing whatsoever if any doubt exists — take your coin to a reputable dealer or numismatist for their advice.

REVIEWING —

(Continued from Page 28)

weights in grains of these coins will help one in determining whether or not the coin in his collection is a genuine piece or a counterfeit. This booklet is an interesting aid to help us understand the coins of early America.

CHO-CHO MONEY

A steam-driven locomotive is featured on the obverse of the 1950 five-peso coin of Mexico. It was struck to commemorate the opening of the Southeastern Railroad.

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7. 1933-D Jefferson Nickel UNC
8. 1938-D 5 Buffalo Nickel BU
9. 1821 Dime Fine
10. 1921-P Mercury Dime AG-G
11. 1927-D Mercury Dime BU Choice
12. 1875-CC Twenty Cent Pc. VG
13. 1892-S Barber Quarter G
14. 1897-S Barber Quarter G-VG
15. 1897-O Barber Quarter VG
16. 1901-O Barber Quarter VG-F
17. 1903-S Barber Quarter VF. Obv. Scratched
18. 1908-S Barber Quarter G-VG
19. 1909 Barber Quarter AU Nice Type Coin
20. 1914-S Barber Quarter Good
21. 1917-D T1 Quarter AU
22. 1917-S T1 Quarter XF-AU
23. 1920-S Quarter AU
24. 1923-S Quarter Good
25. 1940 Proof Set

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Henry E. Davis Dies

Henry E. (Hank) Davis of Weslaco died June 12 at Mercy Hospital in Brownsville following emergency surgery. Services were held in Weslaco June 15. He was a widower.

Mr. Davis was a retired Army lieutenant colonel whose last active duty was in Korea. He had resided in Weslaco since 1941.

-----O-----

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RCDA Chapter Mem. No. 2

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Texas Numismatic Association	TNA News
Mrs. Beth Geiger, Sec.	Mrs. Wally Gilmore, Editor
1441 N. Mockingbird,	P. O. Box 74
Abilene, Texas	Weslaco, Texas 78596

This official publication is mailed to all TNA members except Associate without cost other than their annual dues. Members are invited to use its pages to express their views and to ask for information. Opinions expressed by contributors are those of the authors and are not necessarily the views of the Texas Numismatic Association or the Editor.

Dues: Regular and Club Membership	—\$3.00 plus \$2.00 admission fee
Junior Membership (14 to 18)	1.00 plus 2.00 admission fee
Associate Membership	1.00 no admission fee
Life Membership	50.00 (Consult By-Laws)

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5. Error adjustment restricted to one free insertion.
6. District Governors are authorized to obtain ads and to collect for same. They have correct contract forms.
7. TNA will not enter into controversy between seller and buyer unless referred to the Governing Board where both parties are assured a just hearing.
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SDNSA11, 8R 1828 RARE VF	25.00
SDNSA11, 8R 1829 about ex fine but split on edge	20.00
SDNSA11, 8R 1835 or 1836 XF	32.50
SDNSA11, 8R 1837 RARE about XF	27.50
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Y46 Peso 1873 XF, edge nick	15.00
Y55 Peso 1882 AVF 13.00; AXF	16.00

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SDNSA15, 8R 1814 about unc.	11.00
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